THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9196. EDI-NBURGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1780.

On Monday next will be published,
By W. CREECH, (price Seven Shillings and Sixpence)
VOLUME FIFTH OF
NATURAL HISTORY,
GENERAL and PARTICULAR.
BY THE COUNT DE BUFFON.
Tranſlated into Engliſh, and illuſtrated with 300 Copperplates, and occaſional Notes and Obſervations by the TRANSLATOR.

CONTENTS OF THIS VOLUME:

The natural hiſtory of the Bear—of the Beaver—of the Raccoon—of the Coati—of the Agouti—of the Lion—Diſſertation on the Animals peculiar to the Old World—on the Animals peculiar to the New World—on the Animals common to both continents—Natural Hiſtory of the Tiger—of the Panther, Ounce, and Leopard—of the Jaguar—of the Jaguar of New Spain—of the Jaguar of Guiana—of the Couguar—of the Couguar of Penſylvania—of the Black Couguar—of the Lynx—of the Canadian Lynx—of the Caracal—of the Caracal of Bengal—of the Hyæna—of the Civet and Zibet—of the Genet—of the French Genet—of the Canadian Muſk Rat, and Muſcovy Muſk Rat—of the Mexican Hog—of the Ternat Bat—the Leſſer Ternat Bat—and the Vampire, or Spectre—of the Senegal Bat—of the Bull dog Bat—of the Bearded Bat—of the Striped Bat—of the Flying Squirrel—of the Sailing, or Great Flying Squirrel—of the Grey Squirrel—of the Palm Squirrel, the Barbary Squirrel, and the Ground Squirrel—of the Ant-eaters—of the ſhort-tailed Manis, and the long-tailed Manis—of the Armadillos—of the Paca—of the Virginian Opoſſum—of the Murine Opoſſum—of the Mexican Opoſſum.

*** This book is to conſiſt of eight large octavo volumes, and will be completed in the beginning of next winter. Thoſe who intend to encourage it, may ſend their ſubſcriptions to W. CREECH, the publiſher, or their reſpective bookſellers in town or country.

Licenſed State Lottery Office, 1780.
WHITE AND MITCHELL,
Oppoſite to the Tron-church, EDINBURGH,

BEG leave to inform the Public, That they are *authoriſed by Licence from Government*, granted Meſſ. RICHARDSON and GOODLUCK of London, to ſell TICKETS, SHARES, and CHANCES, and tranſact for them all buſineſs reſpecting the STATE LOTTERY,—the ſcheme of which, with plans of the Shares and Chances, will be inſerted in a future advertiſements, and in a ſhort time delivered *gratis*. All orders addreſſed to WHITE AND MITCHELL will be punctually executed; and the ſhares and chances charged ſame prices as at any office in London:—Whole Tickets as nigh as poſtage and exchange will admit.

By the Lottery Act none are allowed, publicly or privately, to ſell, or expoſe to ſale, *for themſelves or others*, any tickets, ſhares, or chances, without firſt taking out a Licence, under penalty of 100l.; and any who ſells any ſhare or chance leſs than a Sixteenth, or not ſtamped purſuant to the act, forfeits 50l. for each ſhare or chance ſo ſold, or expoſed to ſale;—one third thereof to the informer, the other two thirds to the poor of the pariſh where ſuch offences are committed; and all ſuch ſales are declared *null and void*.

☞ London, Birmingham, and Sheffield HARDWARES, WATCHES, SILVER PLATE, ſold at the loweſt prices. Caſh or exchange for Light Gold, Old Silver, and Lace.

HATS.

ON Monday will begin to be SOLD OFF, at the Warehouſe, firſt fore ſtair above the Peacock, Luckenbooths, a very large aſſortment of HATS, being the complete Stock of a Manufacturer giving over buſineſs.

The public will here meet with pennyworths that do not every day caſt up; and that in every particular of the Hat Trade, from the loweſt priced felt to the fineſt beaver.

Country traders taking quantities will get great bargains.

Hours of ſale from ten in the morning to ſeven evening.

THE Proprietor of the GRAND CASSOWAR returns his moſt grateful acknowledgements to the Nobility and gentry in and around the city of Edinburgh, who have honoured him by viewing his amazing bird.

Mr PIDCOCK had the honour of ſhowing the GRAND CASSOWAR to their Majeſties at Windſor, 7th June 1779; and to the Prince of Wales, the Biſhop of Oſnaburg, and the reſt of the Royal Family, at Kew, the 15th; and to his Grace the Duke of Montague, at Richmond, on the 18th of that month. He has alſo had the honour of ſhowing this Admirable Bird to moſt of the Nobility in England. Their Graces the Duke and Ducheſs of Buccleugh, and others of the Nobility honoured Mr Pidcock on Thurſday laſt, by viewing his Bird at the Palace of Dalkeith, where he turned it out in the policy ground, and they all expreſſed their ſatisfaction with this Amazing Creature.

The GRAND CASSOWAR will be at Linlithgow on Monday next, and at Falkirk on Tueſday, on his road to Glaſgow, where he intends exhibiting this amazing curioſity, at ONE SHILLING each perſon.

PRESERVATION of GAME.

THE DUKE of HAMILTON being reſolved to preſerve the GAME on his eſtates in the counties of Lanark, Linlithgow, and Iſle of Arran, it is hoped no perſon will ſhoot or kill Game thereon, without having liberty. The game-keepers have received particular directions to detect all tranſgreſſors.

PRESERVATION of GAME.

THE DUKE of BUCCLEUGH being deſirous to preſerve the GAME on his eſtates in the counties of Dumfries, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, and Edinburgh, it is hoped no perſon will ſhoot or kill any Game thereon, without liberty.

PRESERVATION of GAME.

MR DOUGLAS of DOUGLAS being deſirous to preſerve the GAME on his eſtates lying in the ſhires of Lanark, Renfrew, Ayr, Dumfries, Forfar, Roxburgh, and Berwick, hopes no perſon will ſhoot or kill Game thereon without having liberty. All pochers will be proſecute according to law.

PRESERVATION of GAME.

MR BORTHWICK begs leave to inform his friends and neighbours, That he wiſhes to preſerve the GAME on his lands within the Lordſhip of Borthwick, Baronies of Herriot and Glengelt; and therefore expects that no perſon whatever will preſume to diſturb the Game on theſe lands, without a ſpecial order from himſelf.

The officers have ſpecial authority from Mr BORTHWICK to put this advertiſement into execution in its fulleſt extent.

It is to be obſerved, that, as Mr BORTHWICK's anceſtor obtained from JAMES III. an excluſive right of carrying arms within the pariſh of Channelkirk, county of Berwick,—any perſon found carrying arms within the diſtrict aforeſaid, will be liable to the ſevereſt penalties of law.

CALEDONIAN HUNT.

THE ANNUAL MEETING is fixed for Monday the 9th day of October, at the Town of Kelſo, to continue for a fortnight.

SIR PETER WARRENDER, Preſes.
SIR ARCHIBALD HOPE, Treaſurer.
SIR ALEXANDER DON, }
SIR JOHN PATERSON, } Councellors.
WALTER CAMPBELL, Eſq; of Shawfield, }

WILLIAM HAGART, Sec.

LINENS and BLACK SILKS.

ROBERT PLENDERLEATH, eaſt ſide of Bridge-ſtreet, ſells, on the loweſt terms, for ready money,

3-4ths, 7-8ths, and 4-4ths Scots and Iriſh Linens.	3-4ths BLACK LUTESTRINGS.
9-8ths, 5-4ths, and 6-4ths Scots and Iriſh Sheetings.	Italian ditto.
Long Lawns and Cambries.	Durapes.
Damaſk and Diaper of all ſorts.	½ Ell and ¾ Armazeens.
Marſeill'd Manchester Quiltings.	Raſdimores.
Ditto with borders.	Florentines.
Plain, ſtrip'd, and corded Dimitties.	Modes and Perſians.
	Bombazeens, Norwich and Italian Crapes, Callimancoes, &c.

As he intends to confine his attention to the above articles *only*, the Public may depend on always finding a very large aſſortment.

AN ENSIGNCY in an Old Regiment, to be diſpoſed of on advantageous terms.

For particulars, apply to William Cowden, Eſq; King's Mews, London.

From the London Papers, Auguſt 7.

Madrid, July 11. The exchange of our priſoners of war for an equal number of Britiſh priſoners, continues to be made with great punctuality between the officers of the two nations. Mr J. Blockham, one of the Engliſh captains who was among thoſe priſoners that were addreſſed to the Commiſſary of the Court of London, at Lisbon, has written to the Comte de Fernan Nunnez, Ambaſſador to his Catholic Majeſty in Portugal, returning thanks both in his own name, and in thoſe of the officers, and other individuals of his nation, who had been made priſoners at Lugo, in Galicia, for the humane and generous treatment they had received from the inhabitants of the town in general, and particularly for the ſingular benevolence which they experienced from that great and moſt worthy Chriſtian (as Mr Blocham expreſſes himſelf) the Biſhop of Lugo; he repeats that the Prelate cauſed clothes to be diſtributed at his own private expence to all ſuch priſoners of war as were in want of them; and he declares that they ſhall retain the moſt lively ſenſe of his kindneſs to the end of their lives.

Bahama Iſlands, New Providence.
To the KING'S *Moſt Excellent* MAJESTY.
The Addreſs of the Council and General Aſſembly of the Bahama Iſlands.

"May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

"WE, your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Council and Aſſembly of your Bahama Iſlands, in General Aſſembly convened, having lately experienced a very diſtinguiſhing proof of your paternal goodneſs, in ſo graciouſly hearing and ſo ſpeedily redreſſing our grievances, cannot omit the earlieſt opportunity of expreſſing our juſt and great ſenſe thereof, and at the ſame time tranſmitting to your Majeſty our moſt humble and grateful acknowledgments, for removing Montford Browne, Eſq; from the Government of theſe Iſlands, and appointing Colonel Maxwell to preſide over us, whoſe conduct, ſince his arrival here, gives us the moſt pleaſing expectations of ſeeing your Majeſty's ſervice advanced, and law, ſafety, and good order reſtored to this community.

"We aſſure your Majeſty, that our beſt endeavours ſhall be ever exerted to promote thoſe good and deſirable ends. Permit us, with all humility, to offer our ſincere and moſt earneſt wiſhes for your Majeſty's health and proſperity, and that your Majeſty may long reign over a grateful and happy people.

By order of the Council,
JOHN GAMBIER, *29th April* 1780."
By order of the General Aſſembly,
April 27, 1780,
NICHOLAS GARNER, *Speaker.*

LONDON.

Advices from Surat inform us, that in January laſt Gen. Goddard moved from that neighbourhood, after being reinforced from Bombay by 400 Europeans and 2000 ſeapoys, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel James Hartley, and very quickly appeared before Brodrah, where he concluded a treaty, ſuppoſed to be, that General Goddard ſhould put Futter Sury in poſſeſſion of the city of Amadabad, in lieu of the ceded and mortgaged territories made in the beginning of this war to us, which were now imagined to be made over, *in perpetuo*, to the Engliſh. Accordingly General Goddard marched to Amadabad, and on the 15th of February, at three in the morning, Colonel Hartley's diviſion was to make the attack, and that gentleman to conduct it, which he performed in ſo judicious a manner, that, notwithſtanding the raſh reſiſtance of the Arab infantry, it was carried with very little loſs on our ſide, though 2000 of the Arabs, and others, fell, and public thanks were given to the Colonel for his conduct. Major Spaeth, with the reſt of the troops, marched into town, but he unfortunately ſtraying from his men, as he imagined matters were entirely over, was met by a few ſtraggling Arabs, who attacked and wounded him ſo deſperately, that he ſurvived but a few days.

Matters being thus adjuſted at Amadabad, we hear the General is marching towards Baſſuin with great expedition, (having diſencumbered his army of their heavy baggage at Cambay, to be from thence ſent ſouthward,) it is imagined to reduce this place according to Ragoobay's treaty, for the Engliſh to poſſeſs. That Mahajee Sindee, and Tookajee Holkar, were at the head of 30,000 Mahrattas in the neighbourhood of our army, not, it is thought, to oppoſe, as it is ſcarce probable they can be ſo raſh to imagine 8000 regulars, with 30 pieces of ordnance, are ſo eaſily to be defeated by a rabble; but it is conjectured their intent is to treat on a final adjuſtment for this war, finding we are ſo much ſuperior to what we have formerly been in this part of the world, beſides a reinforcement from Madraſs, now at this place, of 700 European infantry and artillery, to join General Goddard as he paſſes, and the hourly expectation of the arrival of two battalions of ſeapoys from Pondicherry; ſo that if matters are not concluded perfectly ſatisfactory, we have, at laſt, force enough to oblige the Miniſters to relinquiſh their uſurped government of this country, and put the ſame into thoſe hands moſt entitled to it.

The Breſt fleet, ſay the foreign Gazettes, wait only the ſignal to ſail:——this is a miſtake, for they have already too many ſignals flying off Breſt in Admiral Geary's fleet, and till they are removed, the Breſt ſhips dare not ſtir.

Sir James Wallace has amply revenged himſelf on France, for the mortification he underwent in being obliged to ſurrender his ſhip the Experiment to the French flag. He has taken three or four of their Martinico-men, deſtroyed one frigate, and taken one more. Not to mention the miſchief he did to France before he was made a priſoner, when in Concalle-bay he deſtroyed three beautiful frigates, and brought another away; ſo that if the French can boaſt of an *Experiment* taken from Sir James Wallace, we can in our turn boaſt of *La Danae* and *Le Belle Poule* now in our navy, and both taken from them by that brave, and able officer.

Though Sir James Wallace was much ſuperior in force to the Belle Poule, yet as he might have had her and her conſorts, the two frigates that eſcaped to contend with, the ſuperiority might have been againſt him, if theſe two frigates had ſupported their conſort, as might have been expected; and therefore Sir James is entitled to our warmeſt eulogiums, for having boldly given chaſe to *three* men of war. Notwithſtanding the ſuperiority of the Nonſuch over the Belle Poule, it ſhould be remembered, to the honour of Sir James Wallace, that the ſhip which oppoſed him was manned by the braveſt crew in the French navy. When Admiral Keppel was at ſea at the head of our Channel fleet, the Belle Poule, commanded by Captain de la Clocheterie, maintained a long and bloody conteſt with our Arethuſa under Captain Marſhall, in which conteſt Monſ. de Kergaxion, who was killed in the late engagement, had an arm ſhot away, and was honoured with the command of the ſhip. Captain de la Clocheterie having been promoted to a 64, and with a croſs of St Louis; ſo that he lived long enough to be made a knight, to fight a knight, and to be defeated and killed by a knight!

Diſpatches of the laſt importance are hourly expected from the various ſcenes of action in which this nation is ſo deeply intereſted, and there is every reaſon to believe that the ſpirit of our *preſent* commanders, and the known intrepidity and courage of our fleets and armies, will add freſh laurels to our arms, and repair the injuries done to this bleeding country through a war ſupported by faction, and protected by the moſt traiterous deſigns.

Not a ſingle new battalion will be ſent to America. Georgia and Carolina will now defend themſelves againſt the rebels; and other numerous loyaliſts in other parts will ſoon make but a few of our regulars neceſſary. This campaign will finally ſubdue the rebellion.

The perſeverance and activity of the gallant Rodney and Clinton, in their different departments, are the rocks on which the hopes of good men, and the fears of oppoſition, are founded. Clinton's miſcarriage (at once the object of the patriots wiſhes and their prayers) can alone keep alive the preſent unnatural rebellion, and ſcreen, even from vulgar eyes, the infamous conduct of former commanders.

Though the expedition undertaken by Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, immediately on his arrival at New-York, was known by ſome to be up the North River, the object of ſuch a manœuvre was a profound ſecret, and the laſt letters from thence differ variouſly in their ſuppoſitions of his intended route.

A Frenchman of the name of Alexander Narcia, was, on Saturday, apprehended at Windſor, and brought to the Public Office, Bow Street, on ſuſpicion of either being a ſpy, or having ſome evil deſign againſt the King. He had been obſerved to follow his Majeſty from London to Kew, from Kew to Windſor, and back again, as the King travelled, for ſeveral days paſt, of which his Majeſty often taking notice, Narcia was conſequently ſecured. On his examination before the magiſtrate, Juſtice Addington, he appeared a poor, ſimple, diſtreſſed fellow, without clothes, without money, without friends. By a paſſport in his poſſeſſion, he proved to be a native of Boulogne Sur Mer; that he left Vienna the firſt day of July laſt to return to Boulogne, and that he had been at Paris, and lately left it. On examination, he ſaid that he came by way of Oſtend to Margate, and from thence by the coach, about nine days ago, to town, being a ſhoemaker, to get work, and, through curioſity, had been ſeveral times to ſee the King. But, it appeared alſo by the Governor of Tothill Fields Bridewell, and his own confeſſion, that this ſame Narcia had been apprehended at Windſor about a year ago, under the like ſuſpicious circumſtances, was confined in the above Bridewell, and after ſeveral examinations, diſcharged, and ſent over to Calais from the Sick and Hurt Office. As a ſpy, it is impoſſible to conceive him, for he has neither abilities nor means; as to an attack upon the King's life, he had only when he was ſecured, a common claſp knife about him, nor any papers, but the above paſſport. The circumſtances, however, of having been once before impriſoned for following the King, and ſent out of the kingdom for it, his having been ſince manifeſtly at Vienna and Paris lately, with his returning a year after, and again following his Majeſty from place to place, carry with them an air of ambiguity, and juſtify ſurmiſes, though of an inexplicable nature. He was committed for further examination.

The united fleets conſiſt of 31 ſail of the line, which will not be too many for Admiral Geary to cope with; but if, through any miſadventure, they join the Breſt fleet, their ſtrength will be augmented to 40 ſail, which will be greatly an over-match for our fleet as it ſtands at preſent.

From the London Papers, Aug. 8.

Paris, July 28. On the 2d of June last, the village of Jarvielle, situated at the foot of the Pyrenees, in the valley of Arboast, was consumed by fire. It was composed of 23 houses, a Church and 64 barns. The fire began in the house of the Curate, and its progress was the more rapid, as a high wind blew the flames on the village. All assistance was vain. Four persons perished, and nine were more or less hurt. The number of victims would have been greater, only for the courage of two fathers, one of whom braved death to save his son, and the other jumped out of a window with his. There remains of that village, only half a house, the Sanctuary of the Church, and two barns. The unfortunate Curate could not survive this disaster; when he saw the flames communicate to the houses adjoining to his, he cried out, "The village is lost; my house is the cause of it; let it be burnt down; but give assistance to others; and then he expired."

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYDS, *Aug.* 4.

The following vessels have been taken by the Black Princess privateer, and ransomed, viz. The Garretstown, Hayward, from Bury to Kinsale, for 250l. the Thomas and Mary, Hall, and the Morning Star, Volk, from ditto to ditto, for 200 guineas each; the Concord, Wilson, from Workington to Cork, for 400 ditto; the Sophia Augusta, M'Kinnon, from Kirkcudbright to Campbelton, for 150 ditto; the Vine, Martindale, from Workington to Cork, and the Pomona, Kay, from ditto to Dublin, for 500l. each; the John, M'Isaac, from Campbeltown to Dublin, for 400 ditto; the Endeavour, Kean, from Christiansound to Greenock, for 150 ditto; the Mary, Orr, from Memel to Glasgow, for 500 ditto; the Jane, Wilson, from Drontheim to Drogheda, for 400 ditto; and the Carlton, Dunlop, from Campbelton to ——, for 200 ditto.

The Prince William privateer of 16 guns, belonging to London, Capt. Kinghorn, was taken of Belle Isle the 21st ult. by the Trepon French man of war of 46 guns, and 300 men.

Capt. Wilson, of the Laing, arrived from Jamaica, spoke on the 26th of June with the Lion, Murphy, for Halifax, and the London, Pearson, for Quebec, in lat. 32.—43. long. 72. all well.

The Dolphin privateer, of Mountsbay, has taken a vessel with salt, and carried her into Penzance.

The Sally, Wainwright, from Georgia to St Eustatia, was taken last year in going down.

The Dublin, Orr, from Clyde to Gottenburg, is taken by a French privateer, and burnt.

The Perseverance, Dowe, from Cork to the West Indies, was sunk by the Bellone French frigate.

The Vulture privateer of Jersey, has taken and sent into that island Les Bons Ames, Capt. Marchand, from Nantz to Martinique, with bale goods, &c. and also Le Zomby, Capt. Geraert, from St Domingo to Bourdeaux, with coffee, sugar, indigo, &c. which last is one of the fleet dispersed by Admiral Geary.

Portsmouth 4. The Monsieur and Santa Amonia frigates, and Swallow sloop, are in dock, sheathing with copper; the Hon. Capt. Phipps is appointed to the command of the former.

Portsmouth 6. The Prince William of 64 guns, and the Ranger of 30, are gone out of harbour to Spithead.

The Lively man of war has taken a large smuggling vessel of 10 guns and 60 men, and sent her into Barnstable.

The Diligence, Lee, from Liverpool to Plymouth, is taken by the Marq. de St Perne, a French lugger privateer, and ransomed for 500l.

LONDON.

Some dispatches are received at Lord Stormont's office from Tortola, which were brought over in the Britannia armed ship, which is arrived at Liverpool.

Yesterday advices were received of a French row-boat, with swivels, having run into Dungeness, and plundered a house on the beach, and two fishing boats which were aground, and then put to sea without any molestation.

A report was current yesterday, that Generals Clinton and Knyphausen had attacked the rebel General Washington in his intrenchments, and forced him to retreat with considerable loss. This news was said to come by way of France, through the information of an American vessel arrived in one of their ports.

The report of a treaty with Spain gains ground. The Dutch accounts confirm this report, and dwell much on the aversion of the merchants (particularly those of Alicant) to a continuance of the war.

In a private letter from an officer in the grand fleet, it is said, that nothing can exceed the general humanity of Admiral Geary towards the invalids; the constant enquiries he makes after them, and his strict orders for cleanliness, contributes much to the health of the crews, and attaches them strongly to the service under his command. In the whole fleet there are not above 80 men on the sick list; a smaller number in proportion, than was scarce ever before remembered by any officer in the fleet.

An express is arrived from Ireland, with an account that all the ships bound to America had got their lading on board, and only waited for the convoy from London

A letter from Guernsey says, that a cartel-ship is arrived there from St Maloes, which brings advice that 80 flat-bottom boats, on board some transports, with some small armed vessels, which were to have sailed for Brest, cannot put to sea for fear of meeting Admiral Geary's fleet.

A plan has been laid before the Lords of Trade for better regulating several duties belonging to the Custom House, which will be a great saving to Government, and it is now under consideration.

On Saturday morning, Lieutenant General Pierson, accompanied by Lord Amherst, General Amherst Colonel St Leger, Earl of Fauconberg, Duke of Manchester, Lord Le Despenser, General B. Carpenter, &c. reviewed the army encamped near Dartford.

After having performed the manual platoon exercises, the firing by grand and sub-divisions, wings, street, &c. assisted by a formidable train of artillery, divided in four divisions; the General commanding the whole, General Amherst the first division, General Carpenter the second, Earl of Fauconberg the third, and the Duke of Manchester the fourth.

At half past eleven struck tents; left the marquees standing; at half past twelve moved off, and arrived at Gravesend at three; passed the river in the following form; the 1st and 4th divisions first passing; a heavy cannonade from Tilbury; landed the grenadiers and light infantry; stormed the redoubts; 2d and 3d divisions landed; the whole were refreshed at the expence of the General; and at five they returned in the same form to Gravesend, and marched back to camp, pitched tents, and were dismissed.

The mode of passing the river has been very much misrepresented: They do not warp over by hawser, as at a common ferry, but by an actual bridge of boats moored across the river, and a large platform over them sufficient for ten men abreast.

Letters from Jersey mention, that all the forts and batteries erected on that island have been surveyed by two experienced engineers, who have given it as their opinion, that, with the garrison and militia on the island, they are able to withstand any force that may be sent against it.

This morning some dispatches were received from Admiral Geary, by which we are informed, that the Brest fleet were in harbour on Friday afternoon.

His Majesty's ship the Valiant, Captain Goodall, passed by Torbay yesterday morning, in order to join the grand fleet.

The Greenland ships have had a much more prosperous season this year, than for 20 preceding; not one of the English ships but what have full cargoes; many of the London ships could not stow what they had taken.

It is calculated that ten thousand men will be raised throughout this kingdom, for the sea service, by the late press.

Yesterday near one hundred Foreign seamen received protections from the Admiralty, in order to serve on board the merchantmen whose hands have been pressed.

Yesterday a Privy Council was held, when a party of both horse and foot guards were ordered to attend the execution of the rioters to-morrow in St George's-fields.

Though it is said by many who pretend to be in the secret, that the Parliament will meet in November, and raise the money for the next year before Christmas, it is generally believed that a much less sum will be borrowed than the twelve millions of the present year; the reduction of the old four per cents, and the gentle squeeze of the East-India sponge, will enable the Financier to raise four or five millions, without any load upon the public.

The friends of Governor Hastings have the satisfaction to find that the great merit of that old servant of the company, is now acknowledged by the Minister, and the planner of the military expedition to Poonah has the honour of being approved at Court. The India proprietors have now reason to hope that this able Governor will no longer be opposed by administration, but left to exert his great talents for the benefit of the company; we may see their affairs flourish in future to the great emolument of the kingdom, as well as the proprietors; and we may not only see India stock once more approaching to three hundred, without the arts of stock-jobbers, but the Treasury receive an annual four hundred thousand, upon a more lasting establishment.

They write from Pensacola that a French ship from St Domingo, laden with muskets, gun-powder, and Indian stores, bound to the Mississippi, was lately driven on shore on the Florida coast, and all the crew, with the ship and cargo, were lost.

We are informed that an official account has been received of the junction of the French and Spanish fleets, and the report of their being joined is not credited.

We hear by the last mail from France, that an officer in the army had been sent to prison for having had the imprudence to insult the Prince de Montbarrey. The reason was, the Prince had promised to obtain the rank of Lieutenant for that officer, and had not yet kept his word; and the officer, impatient of delay, shewed his discontent with too much vivacity, and too little prudence.

A few days since a commission was dispatched to Sir Geo. Rodney, giving him very extensive and almost unlimited powers in the punishment of such of his Captains, as, by their bashfulness, prevented the total defeat of the French fleet.

The garrison of Gibraltar is most plentifully supplied with every kind of necessary provision, and abundance of fresh water. This may be depended on, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary.

The Spanish Gazette says, that Cordova's fleet sailed from Cadiz the 9th of July; the last letters from Admiral Geary were dated the 29th of July off Brest; thus the combined fleet had been out twenty days when he wrote.

The address of the livery, freemen, and inhabitants of the city of London, will be presented to his Majesty at the levee at St James's, on Wednesday next, by Thomas Wellings, Esq; and eleven other gentlemen deputed for that purpose.

A correspondent observes, that our naval commanders, particularly Captain Waldegrave, pay too high compliments to the bravery of the French; it stimulates them in future to victory, to our own destruction.

The Bayonne advices give the most wretched account of the ill success of their privateers; as fast as they arrive, the men are impressed and sent to Brest. The Roy Louis, of 32 guns, is lost in the West Indies, and the Soldado, of 26 guns, taken by the English.

On Sunday night, died at Chelsea, Mr John Collet, well known as an artist, for his many ingenious and moral compositions in the comic line of painting.

A correspondent is surprized, that the arrival of the Resolution and Discovery, at the Cape of Good Hope, has not been announced in the papers, since, according to the advices received by the Danish East Indiaman, which lately got safe to Copenhagen, those two ships were left all well at the Cape on the 28th of April, and their arrival in England may be daily looked for.

As several persons have repeatedly called to enquire concerning the reported arrival of some East India ships in the Shannon, it may be necessary to inform all such, that there is not the smallest authority to countenance any such report, nor is it easy to guess from whence it derives its origin.

The report that Governor Dalling is coming home from Jamaica, though announced with much pomposity, is scarcely to be credited.

It is a little singular, says a correspondent, that the most extraordinary woman of the Empress of Russia's dominions should be in England, at a time that the most extraordinary woman of England is in Russia, so that should the Empress of Russia break with us, we may truly say, we have given her a *Rowland* for her *Oliver*.

There has already sailed from the Sound, a Swedish, Danish, and one Russian fleet, with a convoy of each respective nation, and a second convoy to a fleet of Russian merchantmen were waiting for a fair wind at Elsineur the 25th of July. It cannot, therefore, be many days before it is determined, whether the English men of war and cruizers will cease to stop and search the ships of these nations, or tamely to submit to their carrying naval stores and other articles, prohibited by long standing treaties, to the ports of our enemies, the French and Spaniards, as well as furnish the present commercial intercourse between these Northern maritime countries and the United States of America.

A correspondent informs us of a laughable discovery, which lately happened in the neighbourhood of Warminster:—The maid-servant of a farmer proved with child, and, to the great surprise of the neighbourhood, declared her master's daughter, her bed-fellow, (to appearance a blooming lass about nineteen) the father of the child. The secret being blown, Miss Mary has resigned her female attire, makes a fine young fellow, and is called William.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, July 16.

"Their most Faithful Majesties are most indefatigable in their endeavours to procure an accomodation between the English and Spaniards at any rate with as much expedition as possible; not a week passes without couriers coming from Madrid. Mr Cumberland's reception in Spain, seems to indicate that their endeavours will be crowned with success, though it is supposed a general peace will be the issue of this negociation, and not a separate one with Spain only. There are 17 capital prizes now in this port, but whether the captors will dispose of them here, or send them to England, is at present uncertain."

Extract of a letter from Corke, Aug. 1.

"An armed ship has put in here from Jamaica, laden with sugars. She belongs to a port in St George's Channel, and the Captain of her has given us the following account: "That just before he left that island, a vessel arrived there from Fort Juan, which did not give very satisfactory news of the proceedings of the expedition up from thence to Grenada, and that more men would be wanted for that service. On this a report was spread, that the second expedition would be sent to reinforce those at Fort St Juan."

Extract of a letter from Chatham, August 7.

"Yesterday evening between five and six o'clock, Lord Sandwich, accompanied by Sir Richard Bickerton, arrived here in the Chatham yacht, Mr William Wilson, master. His Lordship came ashore about six o'clock, at the dock stairs, where he was received by Commissioner Proby, and the principal officers of the yard, Gen. M'Kenzie, Major Preston of the Marines, &c. His Lordship then walked round the yard, accompanied by these gentlemen, and took a view of the several vessels building and repairing; after which he retired on board the yacht, where he slept that night; and this morning about eight o'clock, came ashore again at the dock-yard, from whence he proceeded to the works, where he inspected the new fortifications; after which he was accompanied on horseback by General Calcraft, Colonel Debeig, &c. to Upnor, where his Lordship took a view of a piece of ground on which some new fortifications are to be erected. This afternoon Lord Sandwich dined at Commissioner Proby's, where an elegant entertainment was provided, and in the evening between six and seven o'clock, sailed from thence in the Chatham yacht in his return home."

PRICES OF CORN AT BEAR-KEY, AUGUST 7.

Wheat, 26 s. a 32 s 6 d.	Boiling Peas, 30 a 32 s.
Fine ditto, 33 a 38 s.	Tick Beans, 19 a 21 s.
Rye, 19 a 21 s.	Small ditto, 22 a 23 s.
Oats, 15 s. 6 d. a 18 s. a 6 d.	Tares, 20 a 26 s.
Barley, 16 a 18 s.	Seed, 30 s.
Malt, 22 a 29 s.	Flour, 32 s. per sack.
Grey Pease, 20 a 22 s.	Second sort, 30 s.
White ditto, 25 a 28 s.	Rape Seed, 18 l. per last.

PRICE OF STOCKS, AUGUST 8.

Bank Stock, —	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
4 per cent. con. 62¼ a ⅜.	Ditto New Ann. —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 75⅝ a ½.	Ditto 1751, —
3½ per cent. 1758, 60⅝ a ¾.	India Stock, —
3 per cent. con. 62 a 61¾ a 62.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. 62¼ a ⅜.	India Bonds, 21 prem.
3 per cent. 1726, 59½.	Navy Bills, 11¼ a ⅜ dis.
Long Ann. 16 15-16ths a ⅞.	Lott. Tick. 13 l. 5 s. 6 d.
Ann. 1777, —	Scrip. 76¾.
Ditto 1778, 12 9-16ths a ½.	Omnium, —
Long Light Ann. —	Exch. Bills, —
South Sea Stock, shut.	

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board the Nonsuch, to his friend in Leith, in lat. 45. 50. N. long. 1. 30. W. dated July 18. 1780.

"As I have at present a little time to spare, I am employing it writing to my friends; and as I have always reckoned you, my good Sir, of that number, I take the liberty also to write you.

"On the 11th instant we were to the southward of Ushant, and early in the morning discovered a French cutter. We chaced her round, and in among several rocks and dangers off the harbour of Brest, and at last drove her ashore on Cape St Matthew, the north-west point of Brest bay. As soon as she was ashore, she sent away her boats to a convoy of 30 sail coming from the northward, and I suppose informed them that we were on the watch after them; our ship was then hid behind the Cape, so that the convoy could not see us. We expected to get among the middle of them, if they came round the Cape; but as the convoy was at a considerable distance from the Cape, and we saw would require some time before they could come round, our excellent Commander, Sir James Wallace, made use of that time to look into Brest harbour. There we discovered 11 sail of the French line, with three Admirals. One of the Admirals, on seeing us so close into his harbour, made the signal, and weighed with three of his capital ships, and chaced us. We had the heels of them, and soon shewed him our backside, and brought to under the Cape again to watch the convoy. As soon as they saw us, they all of them run close into the bays and little creeks on the west side of the Cape. The channel between the rocks and the Cape is only one half-mile broad; they were certain we would not attempt it with a 64 gun ship, and no doubt thought they were secure, particularly as their coast was alarmed all along by signals, and an Admiral and three line-of-battle ships in full chace of us; but after they saw us make 12 tacks, and work through the narrow channel and get within gun-shot of them, they lost resolution; there six fine Spanish cutters and a small man of war, all of 18 and 20 guns each, weighed and got close to the rocks, like themselves, dastardly dogs. The ebb tide came out so strong, that we could not get up to destroy them; but that same tide prevented their men of war from coming near us, and the rocks and dangers, with the tide, proved the same security to us from their ships that it proved for their convoy from us; so we changed our manœuvres and proceeded to sea. On the 14th we got off the river Loire, in hopes that their ships and convoy would go into Nantz, where Sir James supposed them bound. Early in the morning we discovered the convoy, with four large frigates guarding them, with four of the line-of-battle ships a-head of them seven or eight miles

The Nonfuch run in between the large ships and the 20 with the frigates The line-of-battle ships made many fignals, formed a line and chaced us for an hour, like three great cows after a hare. Finding we run three miles for their one, they left off chace, bore away, leaving their frigates and convoy to the mercy of their true friend Sir James Wallace. He darted after the frigates; they run, and we chaced; fo their convoy was by them alfo left to our care. Three of the frigates fairly run behind the rocks, and the other faft aground. We there left her, and after the convoy; got three miles up the river among the thick of them, in five and a half fathoms, and began our fire. Many of them ftruck, but being little water and a falling tide, we only brought off three of them. One of them, a light brig, we took in tow, and run with her for the frigate aground. On the 15th, in the morning, we got within gun-fhot of her, and there anchored; fent all our boats, and the light brig, commanded by Mr Rind, a town's-man of yours. Our boats were employed part of the forenoon loading the brig with the materials of the frigate, fhe being bulged, and high and dry on the rocks; her crew, faid to conlift of 270 men and officers, having left her to our mercy. She had 14 ports on each fide, a very large 32 gun frigate, fitted at Breft, but no guns on board, as fhe was going to Rochfort for her guns, and then to cruize.—About noon, three French frigates made their appearance fix miles to windward, right off fhore, but feemed afraid of their own *lee-fhore*, or fomething elfe; however, on their coming about five and a half miles from us, we made the fignal, and our boats fet fire to the frigate; fhe proved to be the La Legere, and made for us a fine light-houfe; fo we left her in full flame, all her maits burned down, and chaced the other three frigates in the offing. They run for it, and being to windward, thought themfelves fecure; but towards the afternoon we drawed on them, fo as to get in their wake. About four miles diftance we faw them make fignals to feparate, each to make the beft of his way; the Commodore bore up, the other two kept the wind. We followed the Commodore: At midnight fhe began her ftern chace guns. At a quarter paft one, got clofe along-fide each other about the breadth of a ftreet, and continued a fevere firing on both fides. We offered her quarters three different times; fhe gave us no anfwer, but loaded their guns; and when we fell off, difcharged them right into us. Command had been twice given to ceafe firing in our fhip; but, for that reafon, our fire could not be ftopt. By that means a very melancholy affair began: a 64 gun fhip pouring in all her guns into a frigate, fo that none could ftand the deck to haul down the colours; it was a dark night, which made the confufion great. At three quarters paft two fhe lowered her topfails, and ftruck. Orders were immediately given to ftand faft firing, but before orders were heard, our fhip, I think, fired about five guns. The proves to be the Belle Poule, firft Captain and 37 men killed, fecond Captain and 32 badly wounded; fhe has 36 guns and 291 men. We have two killed, and five mortally wounded.—In our hurry chacing, we loft fight of the light brig with Mr Rind, fo am afraid he is gone to France."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Aug. 4.

"Various are the accounts propagated here concerning the fate of the fugar bill, and the proceedings thereon in England; the following, however, feems to be the beft authenticated:—After the bill had, in the ufual manner, been committed to the conlideration of the Crown officers, and their report thereon been received at the Council Board, it was there thought proper (as it contained a great commercial queftion between the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland) to refer it to the Lords of Trade. Here it remained for fome time; and, after what they termed a full difcuffion, a report was delivered in, "That the duty of 12s. per hundred weight, on refined fugars imported into Ireland, fhould be reduced to 9s. 3d. fterling." This report ftill remains before the Privy Council of Great Britain, nor is it certainly known any where whether it will be agreed to or not."

By a letter from Sheerneſs, dated the 6th inſtant, we are informed, that Captain Marſhall of the King George, with the reſt of the trade for Leith, and other parts of Scotland, were then lying there wind-bound, under convoy of the Chatham of 50 guns, and the Camel of 28.

This day, being the birth-day of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, in the morning the flag was diſplayed from the Caſtle, at noon the muſic-bells were ſet a-ringing, which was likewiſe continued in the afternoon.

This morning, came on before the High Court of Juſticiary, the remit from the Court of Seſſion, in the cauſe at the inſtance of the Bank of Scotland, with concourſe of his Majeſty's Advocate, againſt David Ried late merchant in Manchester, finding him guilty actor, or art and part, of forging the Guinea Notes of the Bank of Scotland, or of uttering the ſame, knowing them to be forged. There appeared as counſel for David Reid, the Right Hon. Lord Maitland, who, in a moſt ingenious and elegant ſpeech, objected to the relevancy of the libel, upon two grounds: *Firſt*, That forgery, though ſtated as a crime in the criminal letters, independent of the uttering, could not be conſidered as ſuch; becauſe a perſon might, for his amuſement, imitate any writing or Bank note, and, ſo long as he kept it in his poſſeſſion, without endeavouring to impoſe upon the public with it, could not poſſibly be ſaid to be guilty of any criminal act. The *ſecond* objection was, That neither time nor place, when or where the forgery was committed, had been ſtated in the indictment. Upon this his Lordſhip gave ample proof of great abilities. He quoted ſeveral inſtances where indictments had been caſt for want of this formality, and particularly adverted to the caſe of the two Dalgleiſhes, where the libel was thrown, on account of Fountainbridge not being mentioned as lying within the county of Mid-Lothian, though, in every other reſpect, the place where the robbery was committed was ſufficiently deſcribed, and concerning which, neither the Court, nor any of the audience, could entertain a doubt; but yet, ſo anxious was the Court to obſerve the ſtricteſt forms in criminal matters, that they would not allow the priſoners to be tried on an indictment with ſo very trifling an omiſſion as the one above mentioned.

Lord Maitland was anſwered by Mr William Miller, who did equal juſtice to the cauſe of the Bank, by maintaining, with his uſual abilities, a doctrine diametrically oppoſite to that inſiſted for by his Lordſhip.

Mr William-Charles Little made the reply for the pannel.

Their Lordſhips then proceeded to deliver their opinions. After paying many encomiums on the learning, ingenuity, and abilities of the two junior counſel, they agreed in ſuſtaining the relevancy of the libel. With regard to the *firſt* objection, they could not ſee any thing ſolid in it. It was indeed true, that forgery, if it ſhould never ſee the light, could do no harm; but the crime, in the preſent inſtance, was ſufficiently conſtituted, by the proof of uttering the notes, knowing them to be forged. As to the *ſecond* objection, their Lordſhips acknowledged it was very ſpecious; but, when properly attended to, would prove equally ill-founded with the former. In the caſes of murder or robbery, they allowed, that the place and time of the commiſſion of theſe crimes ſhould be particularly ſpecified, becauſe both could be done with certainty. In the caſe of a forgery, however, there was a wide difference. A man might commit that crime in his own cloſet, without the knowledge of any other perſon. He might do it at different times, and in different places. Part of the work might be executed in Scotland, part in England, and part in America. In ſhort, that it was next to impoſſible to condeſcend upon theſe circumſtances in the caſe of a forgery; that the proſecutors had done all that was incumbent upon them, having condeſcended upon the time and place when and where the crime commenced, which was the uttering the forged notes. Their Lordſhips, for theſe reaſons, pronounced the uſual interlocutor, finding the libel relevant to infer the pains of law, and remitting the ſame to the knowledge of an aſſize, which was immediately choſen and ſworn in. The Clerk then proceeded to read to the Jury the decreet of the Court of Seſſion, containing the proceedings before that Court, and the proof taken in conſequence thereof; which being finiſhed, Mr Edward Macormick moved, on the part of the pannel, that a very material witneſs, who could not be found during the inveſtigation before the Court of Seſſion, but whom they had ſince diſcovered, might now be examined. This was the occaſion of a very learned and animated debate. It was ſupported, on the part of the proſecutors, by the Lord Advocate, and on that of the pannel by Mr George Ferguſon and Mr George Buchan-Hepburn. The Court likewiſe delivered their opinions at great length upon the requiſition, and pronounced an interlocutor againſt allowing any new proof, as being altogether unprecedented, and contrary to the eſtabliſhed conſtitutional law of the country. The Lord Advocate then ſummed up the evidence to the Jury, on behalf of the proſecutors, as did Mr George Ferguſon on the part of the pannel. After this the Jury were incloſed, and are appointed to return their verdict this night at half paſt ſeven o'clock.

Yeſterday, the Court of Seſſion roſe for the harveſt vacation.

A cauſe concerning the liberty of the ſubject, which has been ſome time in dependence before the Court of Seſſion, was determined on Thurſday laſt:

About two years ago, a mob aſſembled at Montroſe, in order to obſtruct the ſhipping ſome meal at that port. Five men were then apprehended, and adjudged by the Juſtices, under the authority of the impreſs act, to ſerve as ſoldiers. Thoſe men were taken from among the mob, for not diſperſing after the riot act had been twice read, but it did not appear that they were otherwiſe concerned, than as onlookers; at leaſt, there was no evidence of their being active in the riot, and they followed occupations, by which they got a livelihood. An action for recovering their liberty, and for damages againſt the Juſtices, was brought by theſe five men, for the illegal exerciſe of the powers veſted in the ſaid Juſtices by the ſtatute. The pleadings of the counſel on both ſides were very able and ingenious: Some informalities appear to have been committed by the Juſtices, which were not warranted by the ſtatute, which, as it encroaches on the liberty of the ſubject, it was contended, ought to be liberally interpreted. The Court, after hearing parties at great length, diſcharged the five men, but deferred the conſideration of damages till their next meeting in November. Perhaps this may be a queſtion of ſome difficulty; on the one hand, theſe men have been out of employment, and detained priſoners for two years; and being beſides put to great expences to recover their liberty, will, without doubt, be entitled to compenſation. On the other hand, Juſtices, acting as judges, without fee or reward, are but in an aukward ſituation, if they are liable to make good all damages, which every blunder or error in judgment may lead them to commit, although we by no means pretend to ſay, whether, in this caſe, there might not be more injuſtice committed than merely an error in judgment.

A caſe in point was cited by the proſecutors, where a man in London was illegally comprehended by Juſtice Wilmot on the ſame ſtatute, who pleaded an error in judgment; and although the man was in cuſtody only a few days, yet he obtained in the Court of King's Bench one hundred pounds damages.

The counſel for the impreſſed men were, Mr Rae, Mr Croſbie, and Mr Arnot.—For the Juſtices, Lord Advocate, Mr Solicitor-General, Mr Nairn, and Mr J. Scott.

There are letters in town which mention, that the crew of the Fearnought privateer landed at Stornoway in the iſland of Lewis, and after plundering the town, carried off ſome of the principal inhabitants hoſtages, as ranſomers for the houſes.

The pillaging the town of Stornoway, is an alarming circumſtance to the inhabitants of ſuch towns ſituated in the counties, which were diſarmed in 1746 by act of Parliament.—If they ſhould now arm to prevent privateers from pillaging them, they are liable to the penalties inflicted by this ſtatute—if they remain unarmed, they are at the mercy of every boats crew the enemy may chuſe to ſend on ſhore.—Great part of the north and weſt of Scotland is in this critical ſituation; Government alone is able to relieve them from this dilemma.

On Wedneſday laſt, the Purſe given by the Town of Muſſelburgh, was run for on the Links there, and won, at two heats, by Mr Pidcock's Critus.

Thurſday, the detachment of artillery, that arrived here on Saturday evening from Perth, as mentioned in Monday's paper, began to do duty. They formed and mounted guard yeſterday morning. The whole of the guard were very clean in their dreſs, and made an elegant appearance on the parade, where they formed the guard, and went through their uſual forms at guard-mounting with great life and exactneſs.

On Tueſday laſt Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart. Mr Delaval, and Mr Bowes, at a numerous meeting of the burgeſſes of Newcaſtle, declared themſelves candidates to repreſent that town in the next Parliament, and have begun their canvaſs. The two laſt Gentlemen publicly declared their approbation of Aſſociations.

Our readers will remember, that a letter from Greenock appeared in laſt Mercury, giving an account of a cannonade being heard at Fairly and Largs. The following articles of intelligence will ſufficiently account for that circumſtance.

By letters from Greenock we are informed, that, on Sunday forenoon, the Lairn cutter, Captain Cunningham, came up, betwixt the rock of Ailſa and the iſland of Plada, with a privateer of 22 guns, brig rigged, and engaged her for ſome time, but was beat off by the privateer. The Boſton frigate was in ſight, but, being becalmed, could not get up, till ſhe employed all her boats, who towed her to the privateer, when the Boſton gave her one broadſide, upon which ſhe ſtruck.—There are people from Campbelton who ſaw her taken.—It is not yet known whether the above privateer is French or American.

Extract of a letter from Greenock, Aug. 9.

"We have intelligence laſt night, (which may be depended upon) that, on Sunday laſt, an engagement took place betwixt one of his Majeſty's cutters and a brig, ſuppoſed to be a ſmuggler, at the iſland of Sana, near Campbelton. The Boſton and Stag frigates, being lying in that loch, on hearing the cannonading, came out with all poſſible diſpatch to the cutter's aſſiſtance, which made the brig immediately ſurrender. It is ſaid they are on their way to this place with the prize.—Other accounts ſay, that ſhe is a French privateer mounting 22 guns."

THE MANAGERS of the ORPHAN HOSPITAL of Edinburgh, encouraged by the favour and liberality of the public to that inſtitution, reſolved, at their meeting for election the 4th current, to make a very conſiderable addition to the number of children at Martinmas next. Of 39 orphans who petitioned for admiſſion, 32 who appeared to be in circumſtances the moſt deſtitute that can well be imagined, were recommended to be elected by the General Meeting, whereby the total number of orphans under their charge will then be raiſed to 130.

The Managers having rented a houſe at the Citadel of Leith, where a part of the family is now placed, they are thereby enabled to provide healthy and comfortable accommodation for the whole; but the regular funds of the Hoſpital are unequal to the expence of their ſupport, and the Managers muſt ſtill depend in part upon the future beneficence of the wealthy and humane, for the means of maintaining and educating ſo great a number of orphans.

The ANNIVERSARY SERMON, before the Preſident and Corporation of the Orphan Hoſpital, is to be preached on Tueſday next the 15th current, in Lady Glenorchy's chapel, to begin at 11 o'clock. The collection to be after ſermon, for the benefit of the Hoſpital.

ERRAT. In the advertiſement of the Great Canal being open for veſſels drawing the uſual depth of water, inſerted in our laſt, for *Lock* at Auchinſtarry, read *Lock* at Auchinſtarry.

Leith Shipping, Auguſt 9—12.

ARRIVED,

Ships,	*Belonging to*	*Maſters,*	*Whence,*	*Cargo.*
Farmer,	Down,	Milne,	Loſſiemouth,	grain.
Swallow,	Portſoy,	Patterſon,	Speymouth,	grain.
James and Margaret,	Leith,	Miller,	Gottenburgh,	dales, &c.
Fanney,	Stornaway,	M'Iver,	Eſdale,	ſlates.
Peggies,	Leith,	Currie,	Hamburgh,	goods.
Falſterbe,	Gottenburgh,	——,	Gottenburgh,	iron, &c.

And ſome veſſels with coals.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED,

Auguſt 8. The Liberty, Dickſon, from Ulverſtone, with goods.
9. The Hannah, Bell, from Wigtown, with oats.
10. The Dolphin, M'Kay, from Southampton, with Bark.

SAILED,

8. The Welcome, M'Kirdy, for Waterford, with tobacco.
9. The Jean, M'Cliſh, for Limerick, with ditto.
10. The Hero, Kerr, for Newfoundland, with goods.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Bruntsfield Links, between Thurſday night and Friday morning laſt,

SIXTEEN LAMBS, the property of William Bain fleſher in Edinburgh.

Any perſon who will bring the above lambs to ſaid William Bain, or give ſuch information of them as they may be recovered, will receive a handſome reward, and all neceſſary expences paid; and if they are found in any perſon's cuſtody after this advertiſement, they will be proſecuted as the law directs.

MARCUCII, ſenſible of the obligations ſhe owes to many families in town and country, is deſirous to expreſs her gratitude by every mean in her power.

Though ſhe was told by good judges, that a woman might be ſuppoſed to teach boys to dance, as well as a man could teach young ladies, yet ſhe found a prejudice in parents and ſcholars againſt the practice: Therefore, to make this part of education as complete as ſhe could, ſhe promiſed ſome time ago to prevail with her brother to aſſiſt her. He is now come, having lately paſſed through Paris, London, &c. where ſhe had been two years ago, to obſerve the modern methods of dancing, and was inſtructed by the beſt maſters. As both had been regularly bred from their infancy, to the profeſſion of dancing, as a buſineſs for life, by the beſt maſters in Europe, and each having had ſome years practice, they humbly hope, by their moſt aſſiduous endeavours, to improve, in the ſhorteſt time poſſible, young Ladies and Gentlemen that may be committed to their care, not only in dancing, but alſo in their carriage, perſonal behaviour, walking, &c.

Their School, where Mr LA MOTTE taught ſo ſucceſsfully for many years, being the moſt airy, ſpacious, and healthy they could find in town, will continue open for ſome weeks; and, after a receſs of a few weeks, will be opened again the beginning of October.

Being together, they can attend in families and boarding-houſes with more eaſe and convenience than if they ſtood ſingle and ſeparated; as during ſuch time the one can carry on, without interruption, the buſineſs of the other.

To the Adventurers in AITCHISON's LOTTERY.

AITCHISON returns his moſt grateful thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen who have ſo liberally patronized him in his Lottery. After the encouragement he has already met with, he did not think it poſſible that any circumſtance could have occurred to occaſion a neceſſity of his poſtponing the drawing a ſingle day. Yet notwithſtanding there are upwards of 400 tickets already ſold, he finds himſelf under the diſagreeable neceſſity of intreating the indulgence of his obliging cuſtomers for fourteen days longer, the chain of running numbers from 1 to 400, intended to have been drawn this day, being broken by the unaccountable omiſſion of ſome of his country correſpondents, who are ſtill poſſeſſed of above 70 of his tickets, of which they have not given him the ſmalleſt account, whether any or all of them are diſpoſed of or not. The danger of drawing in ſuch circumſtances is obvious. One method only occurred of obviating the difficulty, viz. by drawing as many tickets belonging to the *laſt* half as there are ſtill unaccounted for of the *firſt*, and delaying thoſe of which no account has been given, till the ſecond drawing. Such an irregular mode of proceeding, however, might have given cauſe to the holders of theſe tickets to ſuſpect a juggle. The only reſource left therefore to ſatisfy all parties is now adopted, by delaying the drawing till Saturday the 28th current, by which time, he hopes to be enabled, by the continuation of the ſale in this ſhort interval, to draw the whole 800 tickets. At all events, the public may depend upon it, that the Lottery will *then* INFALLIBLY BEGIN DRAWING, as every ticket which is not returned on or before the 24th current will be held as ſold, whether adviſed or not.

Parliament Square, Aug. 12. 1778.

CATTERICK ACADEMY, *YORKSHIRE.*

MR JOHN KIRKBY, the Maſter, thinks it his duty to return his grateful acknowledgements to his numerous and reſpectable Friends in Scotland, who have already honoured him with the care of their young Gentlemen; and begs leave to inform them, and the Public in general, of the alterations made in the Terms, which the difference in value of the neceſſaries of life enable him to make.

TERMS.

Board Ten Guineas *per annum*;—Waſhing One Guinea.

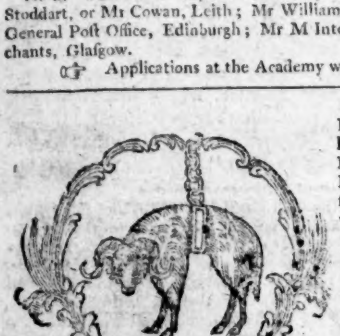
Engliſh, Writing, Matematics, &c. Two Guineas *per annum*, and 10 s. 6 d. Entrance.—Latin, Greek, and the French Language, Two Guineas *per annum*, and 10 s. 6 d. Entrance.

Latin, Greek, and the French Language, by the Rev. Mr THOMAS KIRKBY, aſſiſted by Mr CAMPBELL and Mr PICKLES.—Mathematical, Philoſophical branches, and Mercantile Affairs by Mr JOHN KIRKBY; aſſiſted by Mr NUTTER and Mr PRESTON.—Penmanſhip by Mr NUTTER.

Young Gentlemen, whoſe parents or relations are deſirous to pay a certain fixed ſum yearly for Board, Education, Books, Cloaths, Waſhing, &c. are admitted, if under twelve years of age, at 20 Guineas *per annum*; above twelve, at 24 Guineas, and One Guinea Entrance.

N. B. Particulars may be known by applying to Meſſrs Tod and Stoddart, or Mr Cowan, Leith; Mr William Gordon, or W. Kerr, Eſqs General Poſt Office, Edinburgh; Mr M Intoſh, or Mr Freeland, merchants, Glaſgow.

☞ Applications at the Academy will be duly attended.



MR SPENCE Dentiſt, Piccadilly, London, begs leave to recommend to the Nobility, Gentry, &c. his POWDER and LOTION, for the Teeth and Gums, which will in future be ſold, wholeſale and retail, only by J. ANDREWS perfumer, No. 41. Pall-mall, London; alſo in retail by WILLIAM RAEBURN Perfumer, Bridge-ſtreet, Edinburgh, price 2 s. 6 d. Proper Bruſhes, invented by Mr Spence, to be had at the ſame places.

To the ARMY and NAVY, and the PUBLIC in general.

By the KING's PATENT.

ANDREWS's New Invented POWDER, for cleaning Woollen Cloth of every kind and all colours.

THIS Powder is the moſt *cleanly*, as well as the moſt *effectual* compoſition ever yet diſcovered for cleaning Woollen Cloth; it inſtantly removes every kind of ſpot, even *paint*, although it may have been dried in for ſeveral weeks, without leaving the ſmalleſt trace behind. It is ſo eaſily uſed, that clothes which are *only ſoiled* require very little trouble to clean them, and it is bruſhed out as readily as the duſt after a day's wear. It being uſed dry does not make the cloth appear rough; but on the contrary, if the cloths are carefully bruſhed with the grain, they will be as ſmooth as when new. It is particularly recommended to the gentlemen of the army and navy, as it makes white and buff coloured cloth and Kerſeymere appear as beautiful as new; and will clean ſcarlet, blue, &c. to admiration.—It is alſo recommended for the linings of carriages, &c.

Sold wholeſale and retail (only) by the patentee, J. ANDREWS perfumer. No. 41, Pall Mall, London; alſo, in retail, by WILLIAM RAEBURN PERFUMER, Bridge-ſtreet, Edinburgh. Price 2 s. a box.

*** Proper bruſhes may be had at the ſame places.

ALEXANDER MASSON, Vintner, at the Aberdeen Arms, has juſt removed to the NEW INN, Queen Street, (lately occupied by Mr BUYERS) which he has fitted up in an elegant and genteel manner, for the accommodation of the Public, whoſe favour and countenance it will be his anxious ſtudy to merit, by ſparing no expence in furniſhing wines and liquors of the very beſt kinds. There is a new kitchen built backwards, and an addition of four neat and airy bed-rooms. He has excellent Stables, a truſty Hoſtler, neat Poſt-chaiſes, and careful Drivers.

EDINBURGH and STIRLING FLYS.

THE Proprietors of the above FLYS take this method of acquainting their Friends and the Public, That, on account of the preſent heavy duty, they are under the diſagreeable neceſſity of *raiſing their Tickets* from 8 s. 9 d. to 9 s. 6 d. each; and uptake paſſengers to pay 3½ d. per mile; to commence on Monday next the 14th Auguſt 1780.

TO JAMES GILKIE's CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of JAMES GILKIE writer in Edinburgh, now deceaſed, are deſired to meet in the Britiſh Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, on Friday the 18th of Auguſt current, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to ſign a deed of acceſſion, to a truſt-diſpoſition granted by the ſaid James Gilkie, or to authoriſe their agents to ſign the ſame for them. The Creditors are alſo deſired to bring notes of their debts along with them.

NOTICE

To the LEGATEES and CREDITORS of the deceaſed Miſs CHARLOTTE HAMILTON of Hallcraig.

ALL perſons having Claims againſt the eſtate and effects of the ſaid Miſs Hamilton, are deſired to lodge the ſame, with the grounds thereof, in hands of Hugh Bremner, clerk to Mr Alexander Farquharſon accountant in Edinburgh, betwixt and the 1ſt September next. And ſuch of the ſaid Creditors as have not already ſigned the ſubmiſſion to Mr Farquharſon, will, by themſelves or their doers, call on the ſaid Hugh Bremner, in whoſe hands it is lodged, and ſign the ſame, betwixt and ſaid 1ſt September.——Not to be repeated.

For Kingſton, Savannah-la-Mar, Green Iſland, Lucea and Montague Bay, JAMAICA,

THE Ship MARY, ROBERT HUNTER Maſter, now lying at GREENOCK, will be clear to take on board goods by the 15th current, and will ſail by the middle of September.

The Mary mounts 12 guns, twelve and four pounders, and will have men in proportion. She is a remarkable fine ſailer, and has excellent accommodation for paſſengers.——For freight or paſſage, apply to Somervell, Gordon, and Co. Glaſgow, or the Maſter at Greenock.

2d AUGUST 1780.

For GREEN-ISLAND, *JAMAICA,*

The Ship GOVERNOR DALLING,

BENJAMIN MOORE Maſter.

SHE will be ready to receive goods at Port-Glaſgow by the 25th of Auguſt, and will poſitively ſail by the 20th of September, wind and weather ſerving.

The Governor Dalling is a good going veſſel, from three to four hundred tons burden; carries four long nine-pounder guns, and 18 eighteen-pounder Carronades, and will be well manned.—Apply to Robert Dunmore and Co. Glaſgow; James King ſenior, or the Maſter, Port-Glaſgow.

If encouraging freight offers, ſhe will call either at Kingſton, or the north ſide of the iſland.

Several Maſons, Carpenters, Coopers, Gardeners, and Ploughmen, are WANTED to go to Jamaica, under Indentures—Apply to Robert Dunmore and Co.

THE Sheriff-clerk of Inverneſs does intimate to all and ſundry whom it may concern, That the MICHAELMAS HEAD COURT for the Shire of Inverneſs holds this year on Tueſday the 3d day of October next; and that the following CLAIMS were lodged with him, to be preſented for inrolment at that meeting, viz.

A Claim for Sir William Maxwell of Monreeth, Bart.
A Claim of Reſtriction for John Campbell, Eſq; of Calder.
A Claim for Captain Alexander Campbell of 75th Regiment.
A Claim for Alexander Dunbar, Eſq; of Boath.
A Claim for Doctor Alexander Brodie Phyſician in London.
A Claim for Mr William Dunbar writer to the ſignet.
A Claim for Mr Robert Donaldſon writer to the ſignet.
A Claim for John Roſs, Eſq; of Holm.

Inverneſs, 3d Auguſt 1780. The above is atteſted by

ALEXANDER GRANT, Sheriff-Clerk.

A HOUSE TO SELL.

TO be SOLD, a HOUSE in BROWN's SQUARE, Edinburgh, lately poſſeſſed by Miſs Crawfuids, conſiſting of three ſtoreys, with ſunk ſtorey and garrets, and back and fore areas. The ſunk ſtorey contains a kitchen, houſe-keeper's room, ſervants room, and wine-cellar, with catacombs. The firſt floor contains a dining-room, parlour, and bed-cloſet; the ſecond floor a drawing-room, bed-room, and bed-cloſet; and the third floor, three bed-rooms and a bed-cloſet. In the ſunk-area before the houſe, there are two cellars; and in the area behind the houſe, a larder, water-pipe, and ſeveral other conveniencies. The rooms are ſizeable, and well-lighted, and all exceedingly well finiſhed. The houſe will be ſhown on Mondays and Thurſdays, from twelve to two o'clock.

For further particulars, apply to John Tait writer to the ſignet, eaſt end of Prince's Street.

To be LET for ſuch a number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to at Martinmas next,

THE Manſion houſe and Furniture, Offices, Gardens, Ponds, Policy, and Parks of PRESTONHALL, beautifully ſituated in the pariſh of Cranſton and ſhire of Edinburgh, as preſently poſſeſſed by the Right Honourable James Lord Hope; or with more or leſs ground, as may ſuit the tenant.

For particulars apply to Charles Gordon writer to the ſignet, George's Square, Edinburgh; and David Wilſon, at Roſemains, will ſhow the premiſſes when deſired.

TO BE LET,

And entered to immediately, or at Martinmas next,

CHANNEL-KIRK NEW INN, with complete offices, and ten acres of good arable land, lying twenty miles ſouth from Edinburgh, on the great road to London by Kelſo, Jedburgh, and Coldſtream. Alſo,

That Commodious LODGING, conſiſting of three floors and garret, with a ſtable, coach-houſe, and garden, lying at the weſt end of Lauriſton.

Apply to the proprietor at Crookſtown, or William Riddel writer to the ſignet

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To be SOLD by public roup within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Monday 21ſt Auguſt current, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

THE HOUSE, at the Head of the Cowgate, called M'CLELLAND's LAND, poſſeſſed by Mr John Kidd, conſiſting of five rooms, kitchen, cellar, and garret, rent 21 l. Upſet-price 200 l.

Alſo, the HOUSE at the Head of the Cowgate, lately poſſeſſed by Henry Allen, now by Thomas Roſs bookbinder. Upſet-price 43 l.

The articles of roup, title-deeds, &c. to be ſeen in the hands of William Campbell, writer to the ſignet, to whom any perſon inclining to purchaſe may apply for further particulars.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

At Deſire of intending Offerers.

To be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe in Edinburgh, on Tueſday the 15th day of Auguſt 1780, betwixt the hours of five and ſeven afternoon, The SUBJECTS aftermentioned, in the lots following, viz.

Lot I. THE Lands of WESTER CLEPINGTON and HOGGSFAULD, lying in the pariſh of Dundee, and ſheriffdom of Forfar. Theſe lands are moſt pleaſantly ſituated within a mile of the town of Dundee, and the manſion-houſe, which was lately built, is very commodious, and commands a delightful view of the river Tay and the adjacent country. The lands conſiſt of about 32 Scots acres, all incloſed, are of an excellent ſoil, have a ſervitude of paſturage, &c. on the muir of Clepington, and the privilege of gathering dung in the town of Dundee. There is a great variety of fruit and other young trees thereon, in a thriving condition, and it is ſuppoſed a ſtone-quarry and rock-marle may be got in the lands. They hold of a ſubject, for payment of a feu-duty of 2 s. 2 d. 8-12ths ſterling, and the valued rent is 58 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots. For the encouragement of purchaſers, theſe lands will be expoſed to ſale at the ſum of 1350 l. Sterling.

Lot II. The Twelfth Part of the Town and Lands of KINCAPLE, lying in the pariſh of St Andrews, and ſhire of Fife, with that part of the Commonty of Strathkinneſs, lately divided and ſet apart to ſaid lands, extending to about ſix acres. The ſaid Twelfth part of Kincaple, excluſive of the part of the ſaid commonty, conſiſts of about 57 Scots acres of good arable land. There is a ſtone-quarry and coal to be got thereon. The lands are moſtly incloſed with hedge and ditch. They hold of the crown, and their valued rent is 73 l. 10 s. Scots. They will be expoſed at the ſum of 1000 l. Sterling.

Lot III. The Town and Lands of NEWPORT, with the harbour and piers, tolls and cuſtoms thereof, lying in the pariſh of Forgan, and ſhire of Fife, and along the ſouth ſide of the river Tay. The arable lands conſiſt of ſix acres, beſides a proportional part of the commonty lately divided. There is a convenient dwelling-houſe on the lands, which has for many years been occupied as an inn, and very well frequented, being at one of the public ferries from Fife to Dundee. There is a feu-duty of 10 s. Scots, and a teind-duty of 5 l. 7 s. 9 d. Scots, payable yearly out of the ſaid lands. They will be expoſed at the ſum of 340 l. Sterling.

N. B. No tacks of any of the above ſubjects are conſidered as ſubſiſting, excepting ſuch as were granted anterior to the 18th day of November 1776, the date of recording the inveſtment on the truſt-right.

The progreſs of writs and conditions of roup, are to be ſeen in the hands of Alexander Duncan writer to the ſignet; and for further particulars apply to him, or to Alexander Farquharſon accomptant in Edinburgh, or to Andrew Pitcairne writer in Dundee.

To be SOLD by public roup, on Monday the 4th September 1780, at two o'clock afternoon, in the houſe of James Brown vintner in Dundee,

A LEASE for thirty years and a lifetime, after Martinmas 1780, of the Farm of HOLDENHALL, lying in the pariſh of Panbride, and ſhire of Forfar, conſiſting of 80 acres, 60 whereof are muir, of a clay bottom, and the remainder outfield; the greateſt part of the muir is improved by lime and fallow. The preſent yearly rent is 101. 4s. ſterling; and there are two houſes and two acres of land let at 4 l. ſterling yearly, which reduces the rent to 61. 4s. ſterling. On the above there is a convenient new houſe, conſiſting of five fire-rooms, with a complete ſet of offices, all likewiſe new, and covered with ſlate. The houſe is pleaſantly ſituated, being within one Engliſh mile of the harbour of Weſthaven, where lime and coals may be got at an eaſy rate, and within one mile of the poſt road leading from Dundee to Arbroath, and about ſeven miles from the latter, and eleven miles from Dundee. On the above there is ſome very thriving planting, the half of which, and what more may be planted in the courſe of the tack, belongs, at the iſſue thereof, to the tenant; and he has three years after the expiry thereof to cut and diſpoſe of it, if the heritor does not purchaſe it himſelf.

Conditions of roup to be ſeen in the hands of James Anderſon writer in Dundee, or Robert Mill writer, Arbroath.—Any perſon wanting to purchaſe by private bargain before the day of roup, may apply to John Holden at Holdenhall, who will ſhow the grounds, and treat with them reſpecting it.

FARM of COATS.

TO be LET, for ſuch a number of years as ſhall be agreed on, and entered to at Martinmas next,

THE EAST FARM of COATS, lying in the pariſh of Newburn, and county of Fife. The farm conſiſts of 200 acres, all incloſed arable ground, and the greateſt part of a very rich ſoil. About one third of the whole is in paſture at preſent, and above one half will be in graſs next crop. The farm is agreeably and conveniently ſituated within a mile of the ſea, and in the neighbourhood of the ſeaports of Ely and Largo. There is a good ſteading of office-houſes and garden, and an excellent farm-houſe of two ſtoreys lately built, fit to accommodate any family.——For particulars, apply to Mr John Fair, Colinsburgh, or to the proprietor, Mr Scot Moncrieff, Edinburgh.

FARMS TO LET IN STIRLING-SHIRE.

THE Farms of KNOWHEAD and GLENEND, in the pariſh of Moravonſide, for nineteen years, or ſuch other ſpace as parties ſhall agree upon. Knowhead conſiſts of 81 acres, and Glenend of 96, all arable. Both Farms are ſubſtantially incloſed, well watered, and lie within a quarter of a mile of coal, and lime at a ſmall diſtance. They are ſituated three miles from Linlithgow, Bathgate, and Falkirk. The entry to the arable lands to be at Martinmas firſt, and the farms will be ſet either jointly or ſeparately.

For further particulars, apply to the proprietor, Mr Livingſton, at Clarkſton, or Thomas Greenhill writer in Muiravonſide.

LANDS in FIFE to LET.

THE Lands of BERRYHOLE, in the pariſh of Abdie, poſſeſſed by Thomas Peat; and alſo the Mill and Mill Lands of CRAIGMILL, are to be SET in TACK by public roup, in the houſe of Bartholomew Cockburn vintner in Cupar, upon Thurſday the 7th September next, 1780, betwixt the hours of two and three afternoon.

The articles of roup to be ſeen in the hands of William Robertſon clerk of Cupar.

SALE OF LANDS.

By ADJOURNMENT.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the George Inn at Dumfries, upon Tueſday the 19th of September next, betwixt the hours of four and five o'clock afternoon,

THE Lands and Eſtate of KINGSGRANGE, comprehending the lands of Nether Kilwhanidy, mill and fiſhings in the water of Urr, together with the lands of Marlemont, the firſt lying in the pariſh of Urr, and the other two in the pariſh of Kirkpatrick Durham, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright; all which belonged to the deceaſed Brigadier-General Patrick Gordon of Kingſgrange.

The Lands of Kingſgrange and Nether Kilwhannidy, pay of yearly groſs rent, L. 330 17 3

And hold of the Crown for payment of 2 l. 9 s. 1 d. 2-12ths ſterling, for the lands of Grange and Kilwhannidy holds blench. The ſtipend payable out of Grange is, in conſequence of a late augmentation,

	L. 4 18 0
School ſalary,	0 14 11
	L. 5 12 11

And the proprietor has right to the teinds.

The Lands of Nether Kilwhannidy and Marlemont pay of yearly ſtipend, in conſequence of a late augmentation, L. 9 7 8 8-12ths.
They pay of ſchool ſalary, 0 18 5 8-12ths.

L. 10 6 2 4-12ths.

And the Lands of Kilwhannidy pay of the above-mentioned rent 195 l. 17 s. Sterling. The lands of Marlemount pay 60 l. of rent; and the proportion of ſtipend payable therefore is 2 l. 17 s. 2 d. 3-12ths, and of ſchool ſalary 5 s. 7 d. 6-12ths; ſo that the proportion of the ſtipend payable for Nether Kilwhannidy is 6 l. 10 s. 6 d. 5-12ths, and of ſchool ſalary 12 s. 10 d. 2-12ths. The lands of Marlemont hold feu of a ſubject ſuperior, and have right to the teinds, for all which a feu-duty of 4 s. 3 d. Sterling is payable.

If the lands are to be expoſed in parcels, the lands of Grange and Ward Meadow are to be the firſt parcel, containing about 486 Scots acres moſtly arable, and Nether Kilwhannidy the ſecond, containing about 470 Scots acres moſtly arable, and are to be expoſed at 23 years purchaſe of the free rent; and the lands of Marlemont, containing about 143 Scots acres moſtly arable, and in which there is plenty of marle, are to be the third parcel, and are to be expoſed at 22 years purchaſe of the free rent.

The lands of Grange are pleaſantly ſituated in the fineſt place of the country, upon the banks of the river of Urr, where there is plenty of ſalmon, within 14 meaſured miles of Dumfries, within a mile of the military road leading thereto, and to Port Patrick, and within three or four miles of the Dub of Haſs or Dalbeatie, upon the river Urr, where there is a harbour, and any quantity of lime may be imported, and a good road is made for leading the ſame. There is a neat ſmall manſion-houſe and office-houſes, and a good quantity of thriving old trees, beſides new plantations. The valued rent of the lands holding of the Crown is 694 l. Scots, and the valued rent of Marlemount is 53 l. Scots. The lands of Grange are retoured to a ten merk, and the lands of Kilwhannidy to a five merk land, prior to the 1681, ſo are two unexceptionable freehold qualifications.

The rental, value, and deductions, are judicially proven in a proceſs before the Court of Seſſion, ſo the accuracy thereof may be depended upon; and the lands are all free of tack, except three farms, viz. Waulk Mill, which expires at Whitſunday 1781, Knocknean, which expires at Whitſunday 1782, and Merkland, which expires at Whitſunday 1783, the rents of which amount only to 80 l. per annum.

The rental, articles of roup, inventary of the title-deeds, which are unexceptionably clear, and the title-deeds themſelves, to be ſeen in the hands of John Syme writer to the ſignet, New-ſtreet; and copies of theſe particulars to be ſeen in the hands of James Graham writer in Dumfries; and as the proprietor often reſides at Grange, he will be ready to ſhow the eſtate to any intended purchaſer.

SALE OF LANDS IN AYR-SHIRE.

THE Whole LANDS belonging to Capt. Gilbert M'Adam of Merkland, to be SOLD by public roup, on Thurſday the 19th day of October next 1780, within the houſe of John M'Kenzie vintner in Ayr, between the hours of four and ſix o'clock afternoon, conſiſting of the following lots, viz.

Lot I. The Farm of LEIGHTS, in pariſh of Cumnock, comprehending the two-merk land of Carcow, the twenty-ſhilling land of Laglaſſ, the half-merk land of Dunſhill, the one-merk land of Aſhmark, and twenty-ſhilling lands of Leights.

The valued rent thereof, - - - L. 140 0 0

Lot II. The Fourteen-ſhilling and Six-penny Land of Old Extent of BRUNTSHIELD, called MERKLAND; and the half-merk land of Auchinlongford, in Bruntſhield, of old extent, lying in pariſh of Sorn, or Dalgain.

The valued rent thereof, - - - 75 0 0

The lands of Merkland hold of the Crown, and entitle to a vote for a member to ſerve in Parliament.

Lot III. The Sixteen ſhilling land of MIDDLE HILLAR, lying in ſaid pariſh of Sorn.

The valued rent thereof, - - - 35 0 0

The above lands are excellent ſheep-paſture. There are both lime and coal in the farm of Merkland and Auchinlongford, and capable of great improvement, upon which there is a fine young natural wood, properly incloſed. There is alſo a conſiderable quantity of wood upon the farm of Leights, and a new-built convenient dwelling-houſe, conſiſting of eight fire-rooms, neatly finiſhed, and a good ſet of Offices. The lower part of the laſt-mentioned lands are all finely incloſed, and ſub-divided with ſubſtantial ſtone-dykes. The poſſeſſors of the ſeveral grounds will ſhow the Premiſſes; and the progreſs of writs, which are perfectly clear, with the articles and conditions of ſale, may be ſeen in the hands of John Boſwell, writer in Ayr, with whom, it is requeſted ſuch of Mr M'Adam's creditors as have not lodged notes of their debts, ſpecifying the amount and grounds thereof, will do the ſame betwixt and the day of ſale.

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